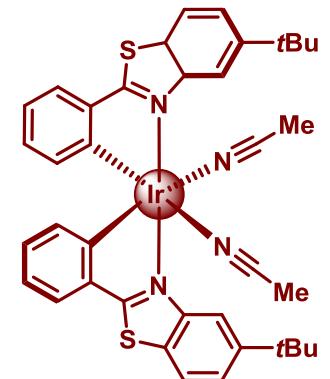
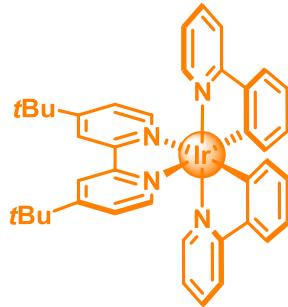


Visible Light Photoredox Catalysis with Transition Metal Complex.

Merging Photoredox and Asymmetric Catalysis



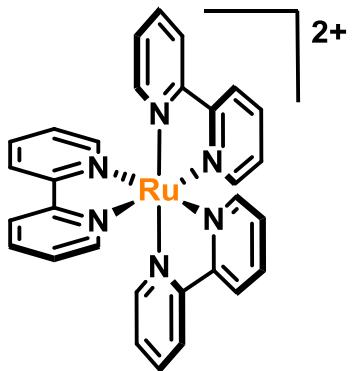
Literature Seminar 2016.05.21
Benjamin Ovadia

Mechanism of Action of Photoredox Catalysts

**Application of Photoredox Catalysis in
Organic Synthesis**

**Cooperative Photoredox Catalysis and
Asymmetric Catalysis**

Common Transition Metal Photocatalysts



$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3\text{Cl}_2$

Reduction potentiel

$E(\text{Ru}^{3+}/*\text{Ru}^{2+}) = -0.81 \text{ V}$

Oxidation potentiel

$E (*\text{Ru}^{2+}/\text{Ru}^+) = +0.77 \text{ V}$

Excited state lifetime

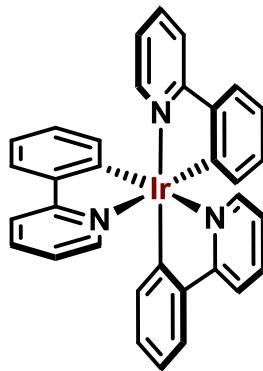
$\tau = 1.1 \mu\text{s}$

Max. wavelength of excitation

$\lambda_{\text{abs}} = 452 \text{ nm}$

Max. wavelength of emission

$\lambda_{\text{em}} = 652 \text{ nm}$



$\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$

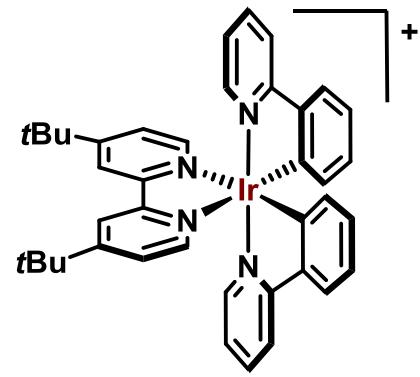
$E(\text{Ir}^{4+}/*\text{Ir}^{3+}) = -1.73 \text{ V}$

$E (*\text{Ir}^{3+}/\text{Ir}^{2+}) = +0.31 \text{ V}$

$\tau = 1.9 \mu\text{s}$

$\lambda_{\text{abs}} = 375 \text{ nm}$

$\lambda_{\text{em}} = 494 \text{ nm}$



$\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_2(\text{dtbbpy})\text{PF}_6$

$E(\text{Ir}^{4+}/*\text{Ir}^{3+}) = -0.96 \text{ V}$

$E (*\text{Ir}^{3+}/\text{Ir}^{2+}) = +0.66 \text{ V}$

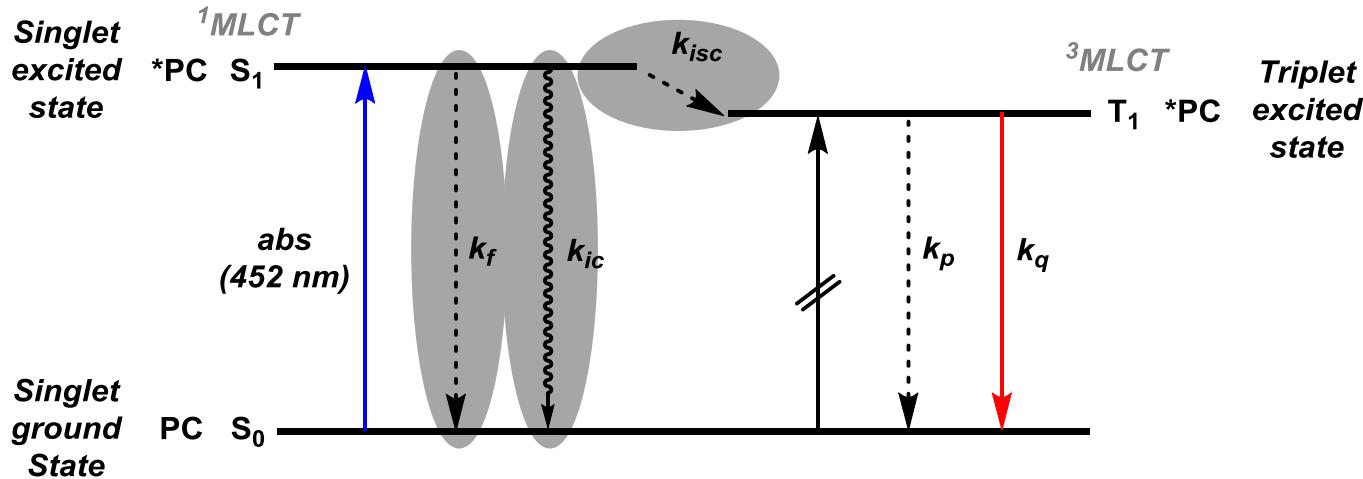
$\tau = 0.56 \mu\text{s}$

$\lambda_{\text{abs}} = 410 \text{ nm}$

$\lambda_{\text{em}} = 581 \text{ nm}$

Photoelectronic Properties of Photocatalysts

Formation of the photocatalyst excited state: Jablonski diagram



MLCT: Metal to Ligand Charge Transfer

S_1 relaxations

Rapid conversion from singlet ($\tau = 300 \text{ fs}$) to long lived triplet excited state ($\tau = 1100 \text{ ns}$)

K_{isc} = intersystem crossing to T_1

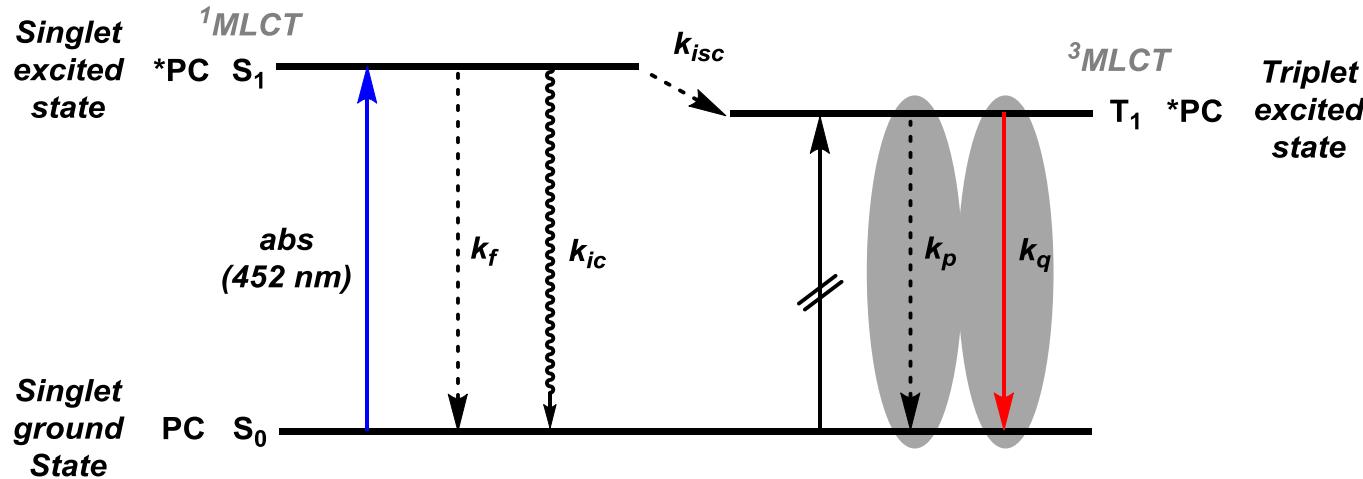
K_f = fluorescence (452 nm) ————— Fast emission of photon, same λ as the one it absorbed

K_{ic} = internal conversion

Non-radiative de-excitation through bond vibration. Heat loss

Photoelectronic Properties of Photocatalysts

Formation of the photocatalyst excited state: Jablonski diagram



T_1 relaxations

Slow emission of photon

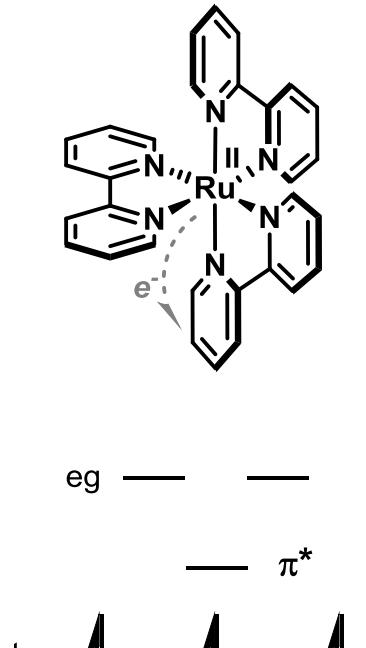
K_p = phosphorescence (615 nm)
 K_q = intermolecular quenching

Relaxation through electron transfer to another molecule

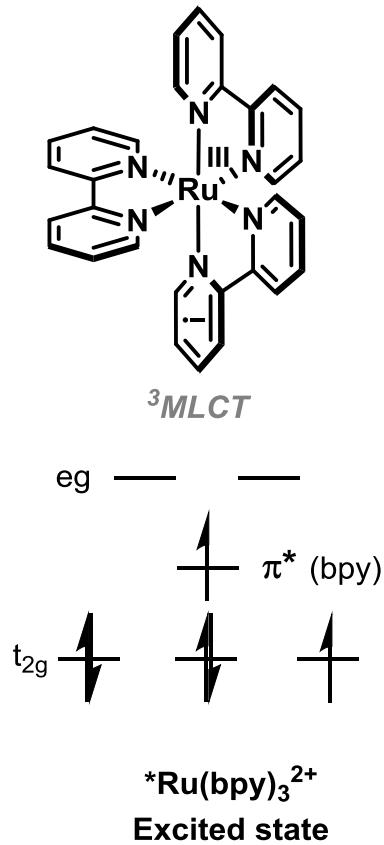
Photoelectronic Properties of Photocatalysts

Photochemistry of $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$: Molecular orbital depiction

Octahedral, $[\text{Kr}]5\text{s}^2\ 4\text{d}^6$

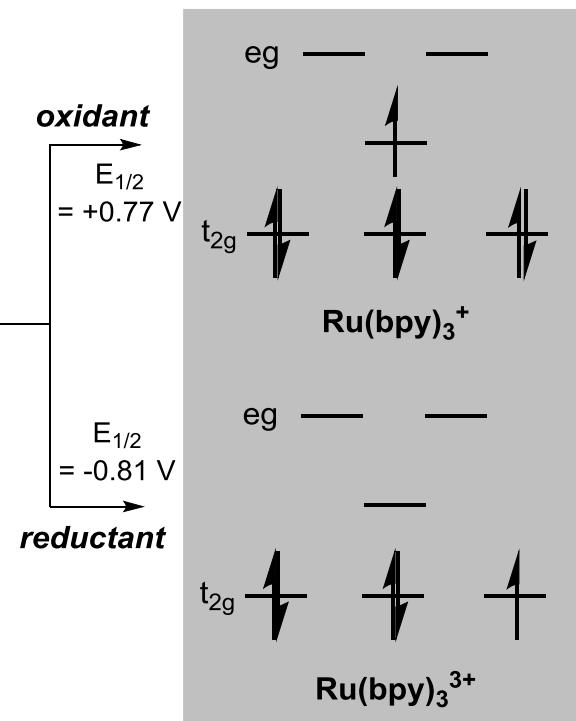


visible light
 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 452 \text{ nm}$
 MLCT + ISC



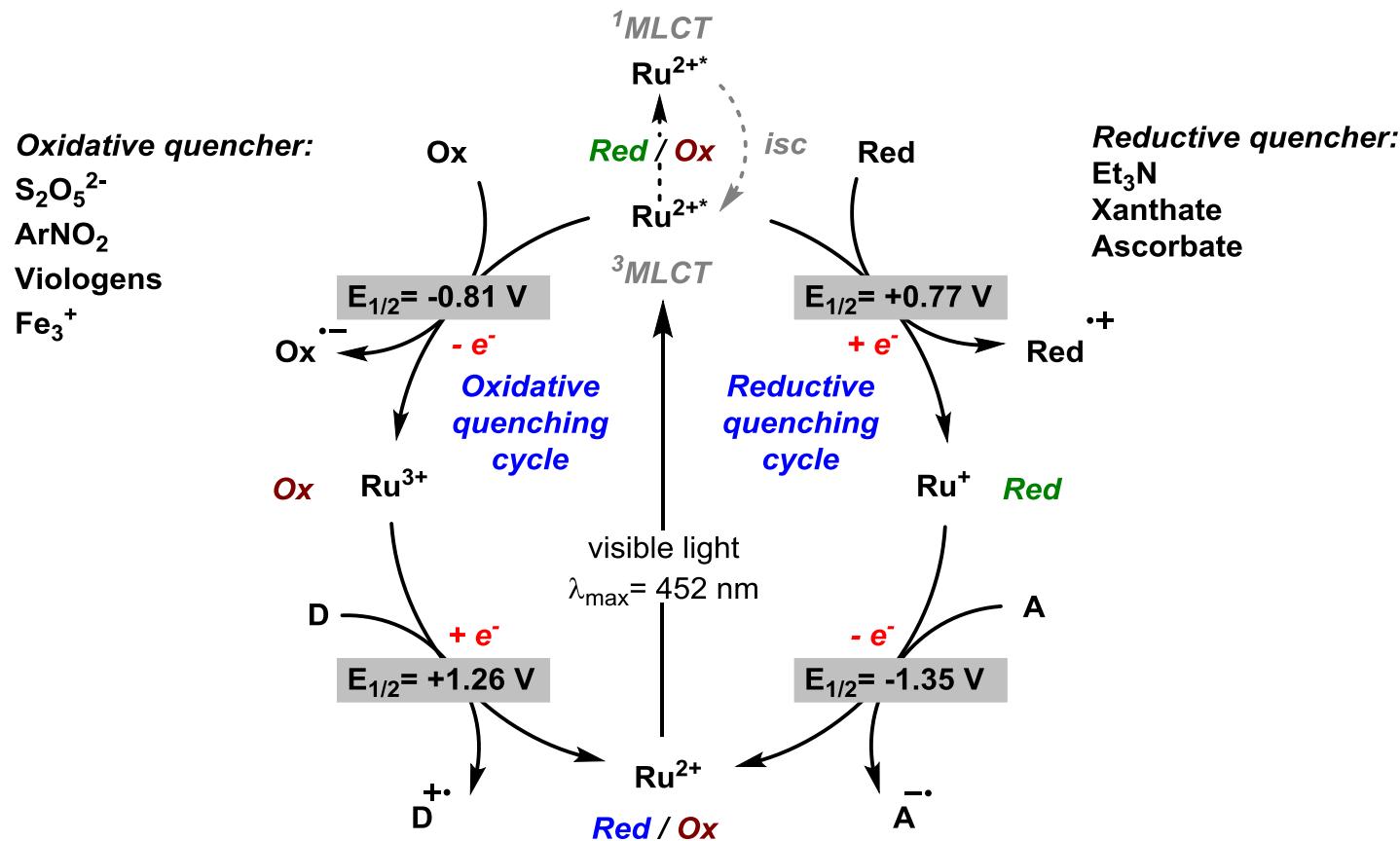
$$E_{1/2}^{\text{III}/\text{II}^*} = -0.87 \text{ V vs. } E_{1/2}^{\text{III}/\text{II}} = +1.29 \text{ V}$$

$$E_{1/2}^{\text{*II/I}} = +0.77 \text{ V vs. } E_{1/2}^{\text{II/I}} = -1.33 \text{ V}$$



Photoelectronic Properties of Photocatalysts

Mechanism of action of photoredox catalysts



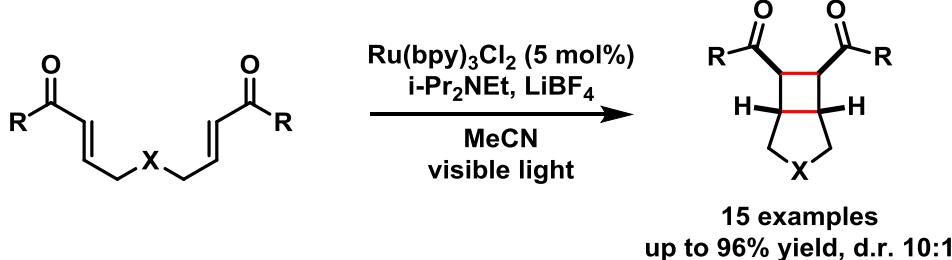
Mechanism of Action of Photoredox Catalysts

Application of Photoredox Catalysis in Organic Synthesis

Cooperative Photoredox Catalysis and Asymmetric Catalysis

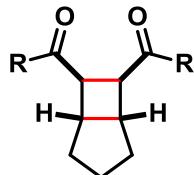


[2+2] Photocycloadditions of enones



Selected examples:

intramolecular [2+2] cycloaddition

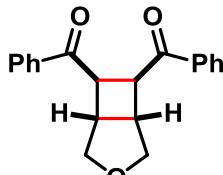


R= Ph, 89% yield, d.r. >10:1

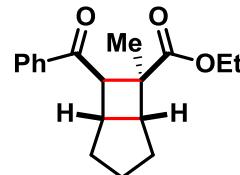
R= 4-MeOPh, 98% yield, d.r. 10:1

R= 4-ClPh, 96% yield, d.r. 10:1

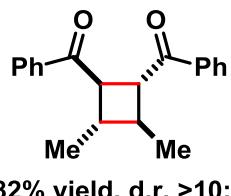
R= Me, 0% yield



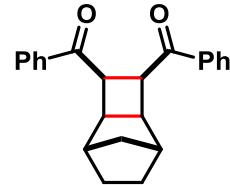
90% yield, d.r. 5:1



84% yield, d.r. 10:1

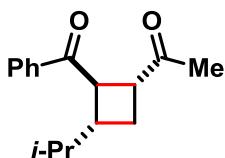


82% yield, d.r. >10:1

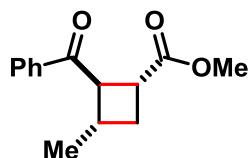


54% yield, d.r. 6:1

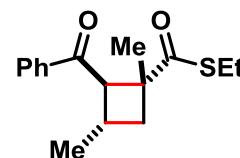
Crossed intermolecular [2+2] cycloaddition



64% yield, d.r. >10:1



65% yield, d.r. 8:1



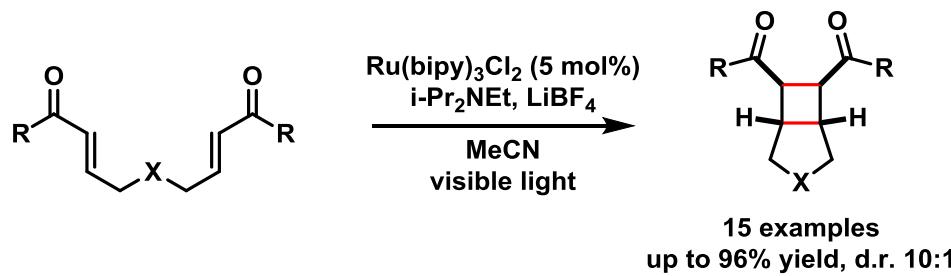
57% yield, d.r. 5:1



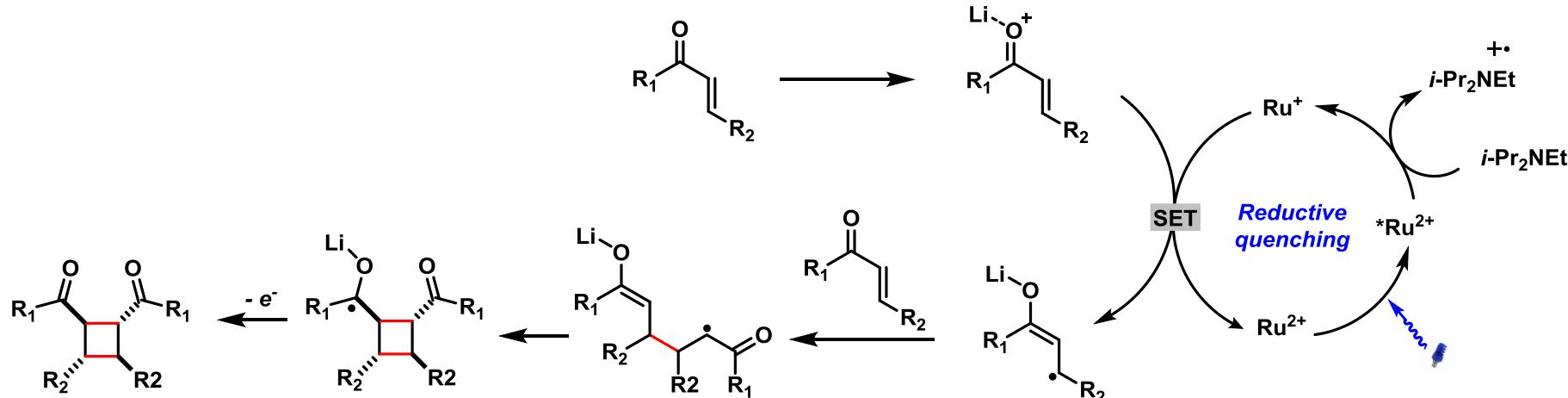
[2+2] Photocycloadditions of enones



T.P. Yoon



Proposed mechanism:

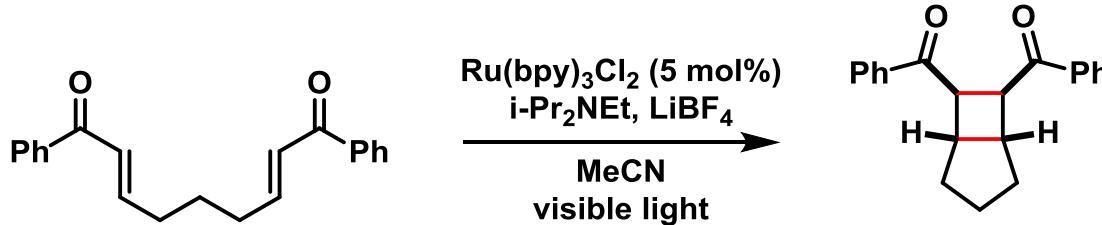




Reductive Photocyclization of enones

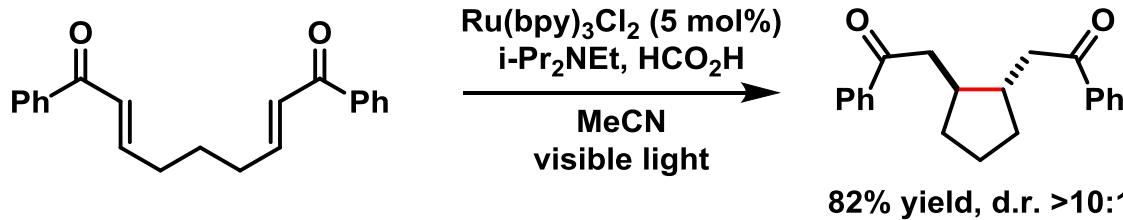


Lewis acid activation: [2+2] cycloaddition

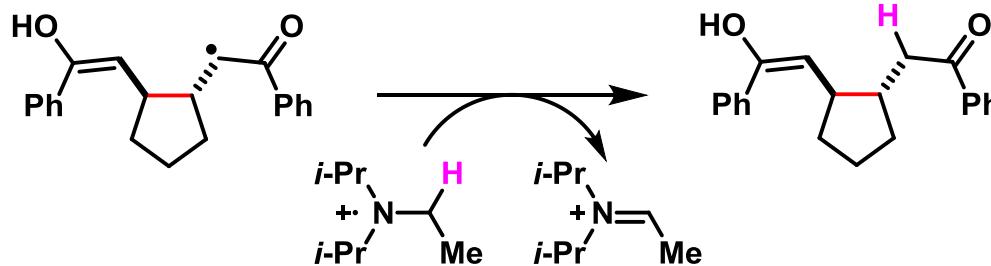


T.P. Yoon

Brönsted acid activation: reductive coupling



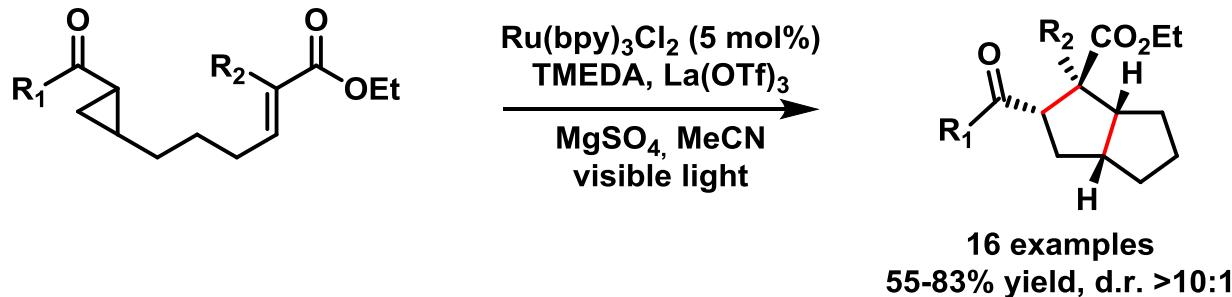
82% yield, d.r. >10:1



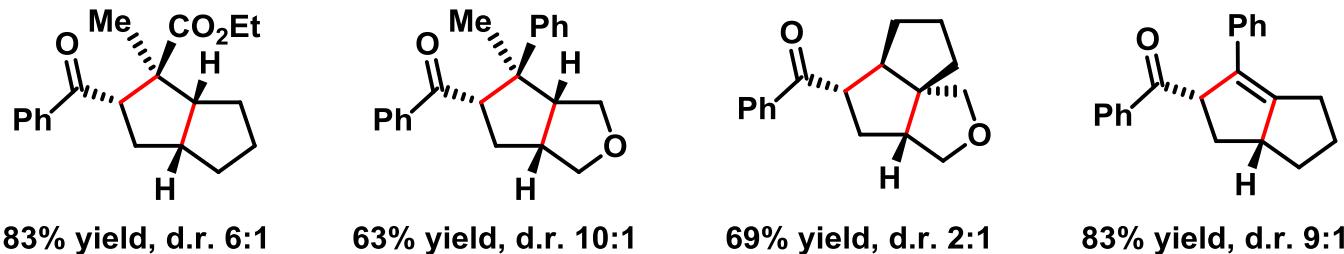


WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

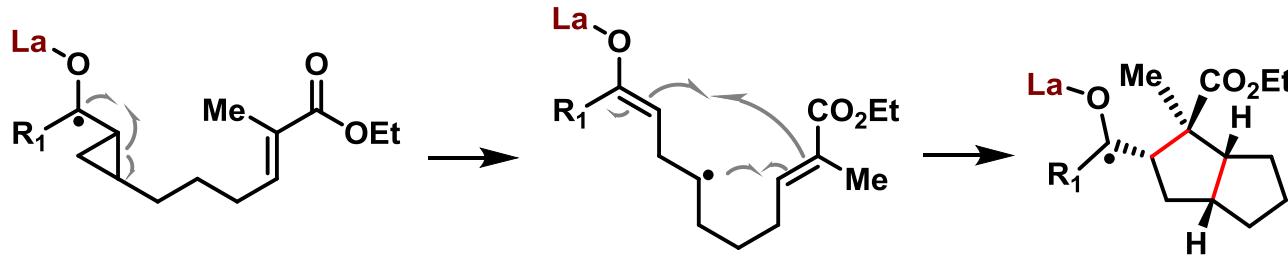
[3+2] Photocycloaddition of Aryl Cyclopropyl Ketones



Selected examples:



Proposed mechanism



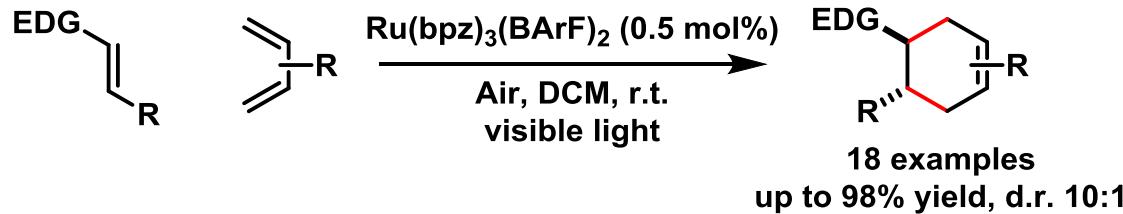


WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

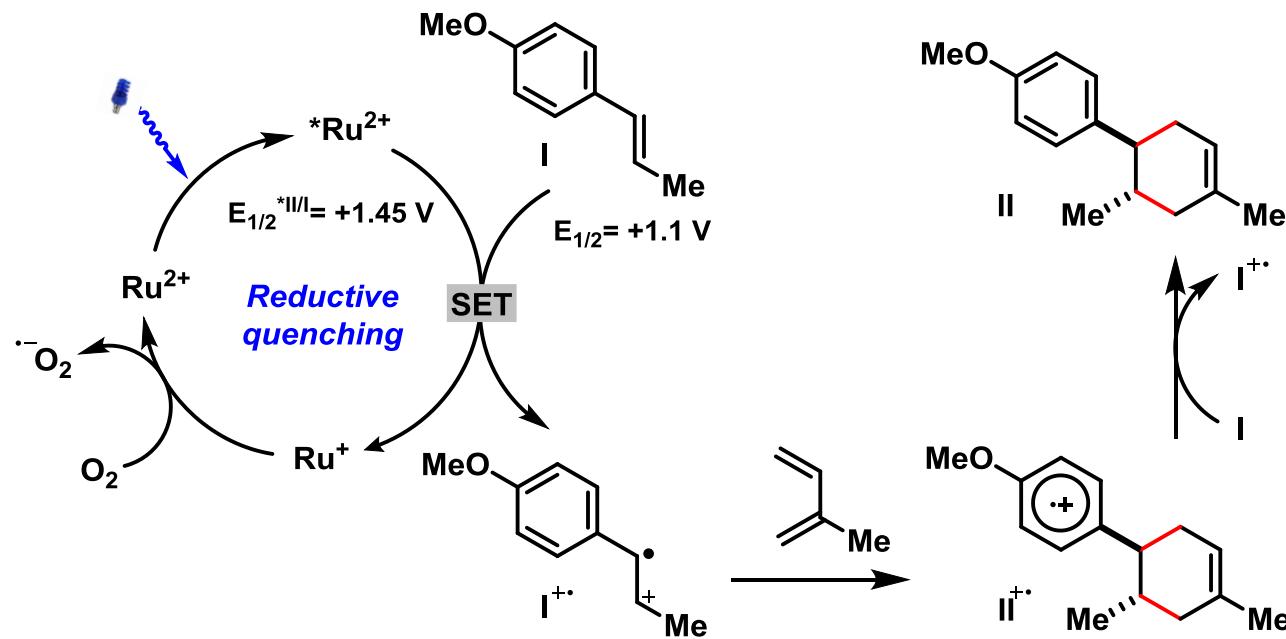
Radical Cation Diels-Alder PhotoCycloaddition



T.P. Yoon



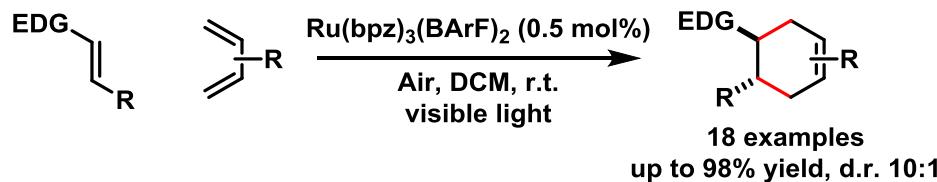
Proposed mechanism:





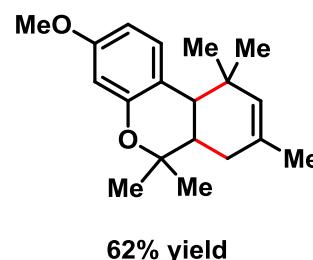
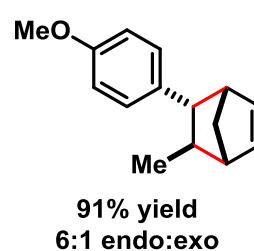
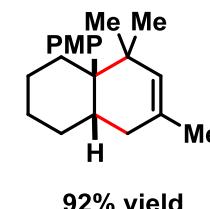
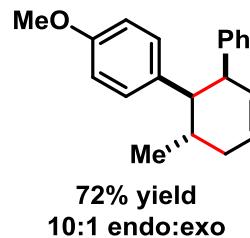
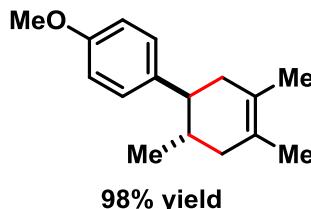
WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Radical Cation Diels-Alder PhotoCycloaddition

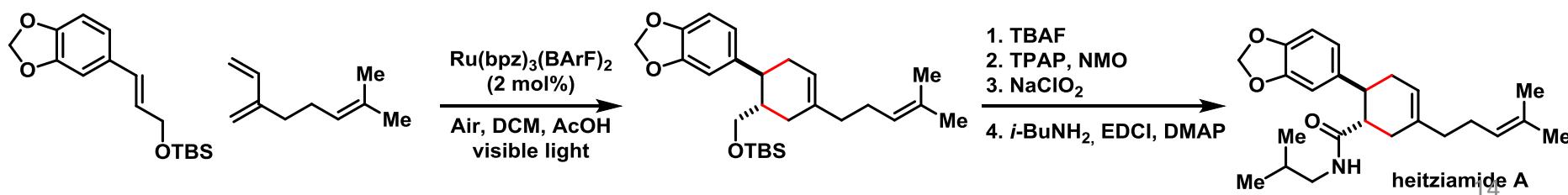


T.P. Yoon

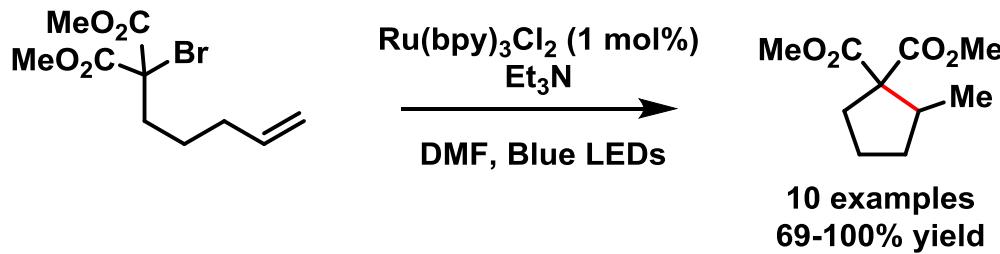
Selected examples:



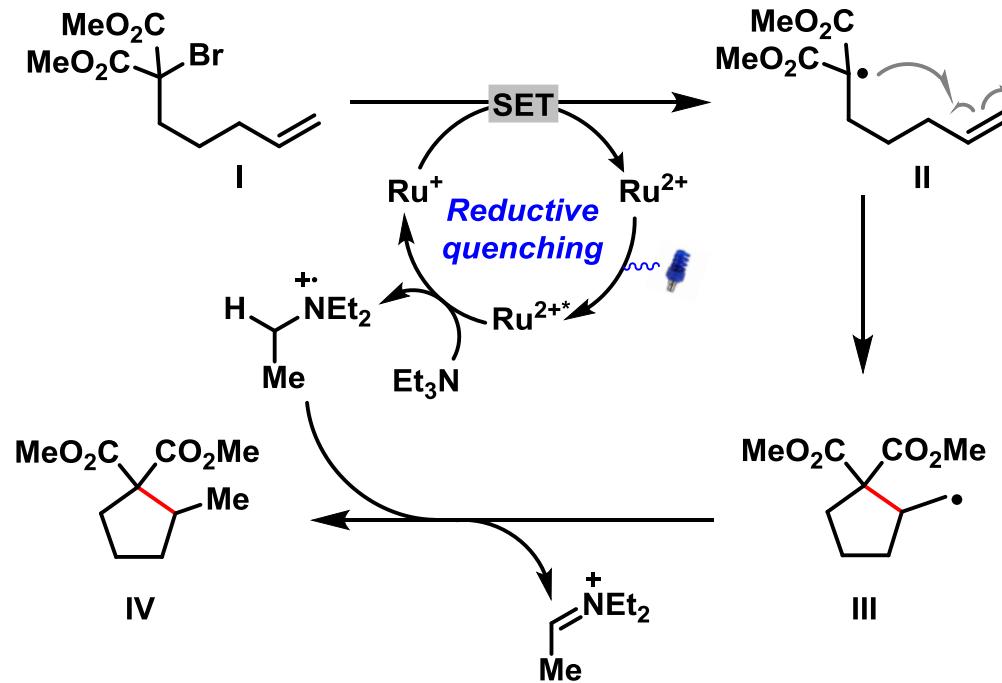
Total synthesis of heitziamide A:



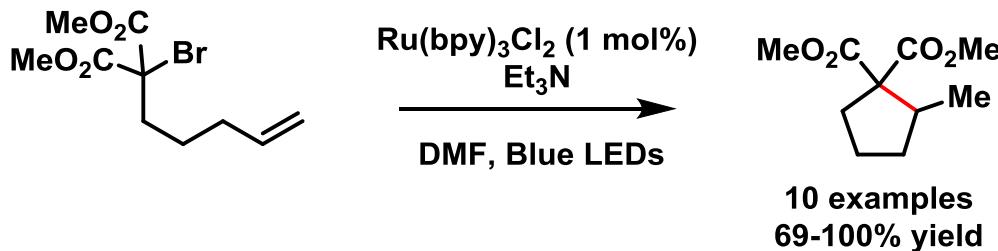
Reductive Radical Cyclization



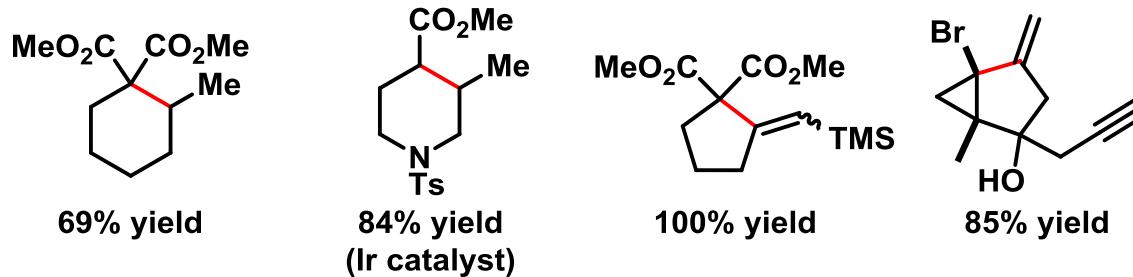
Proposed mechanism:



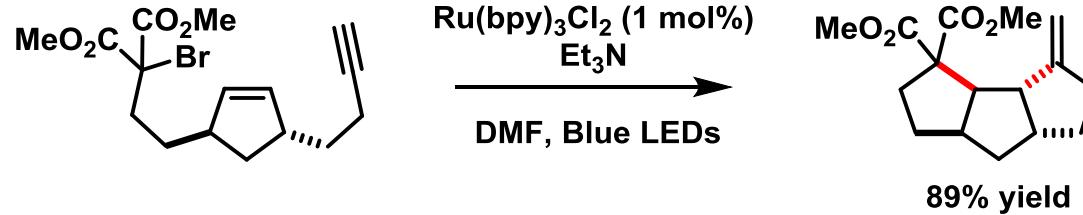
Reductive Radical Cyclization



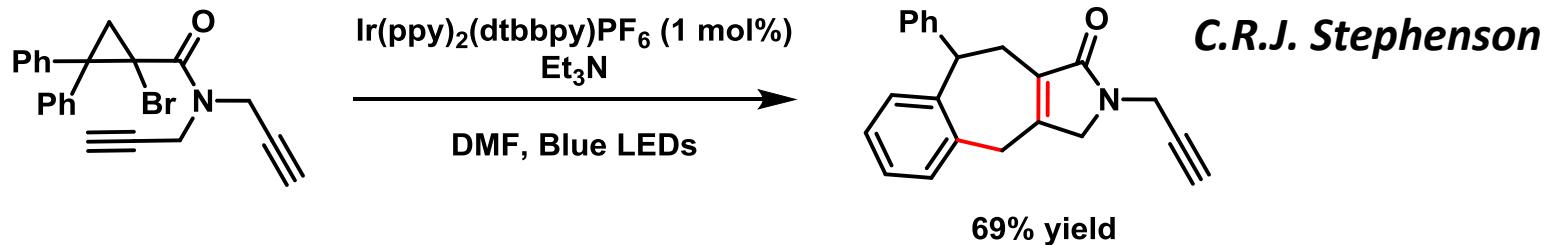
Selected examples:



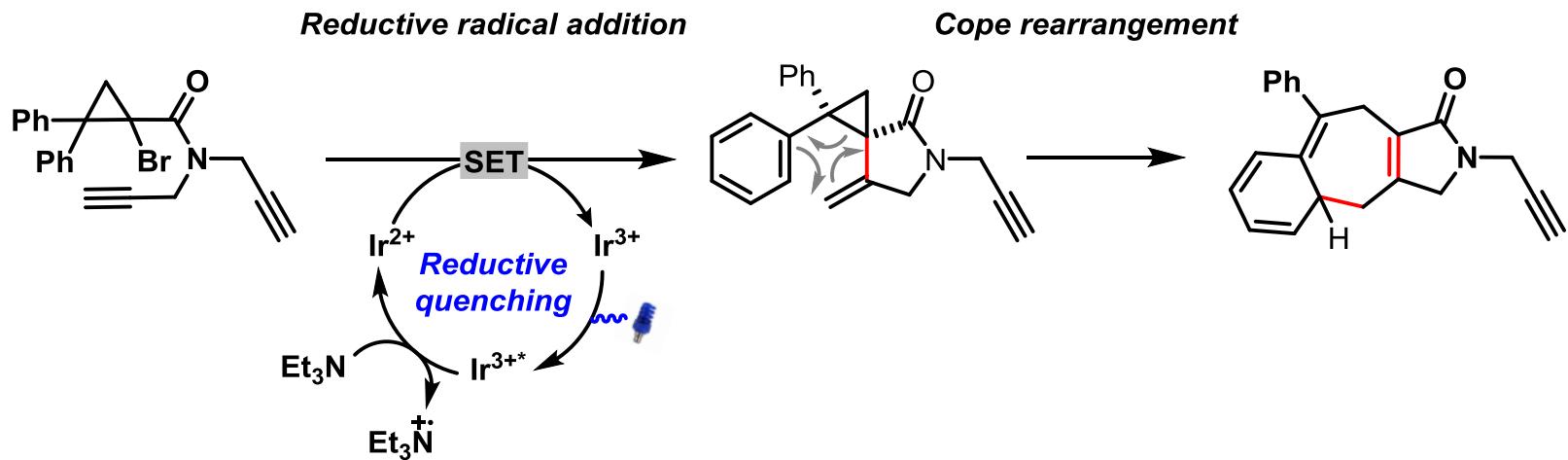
Radical cascade cyclization:



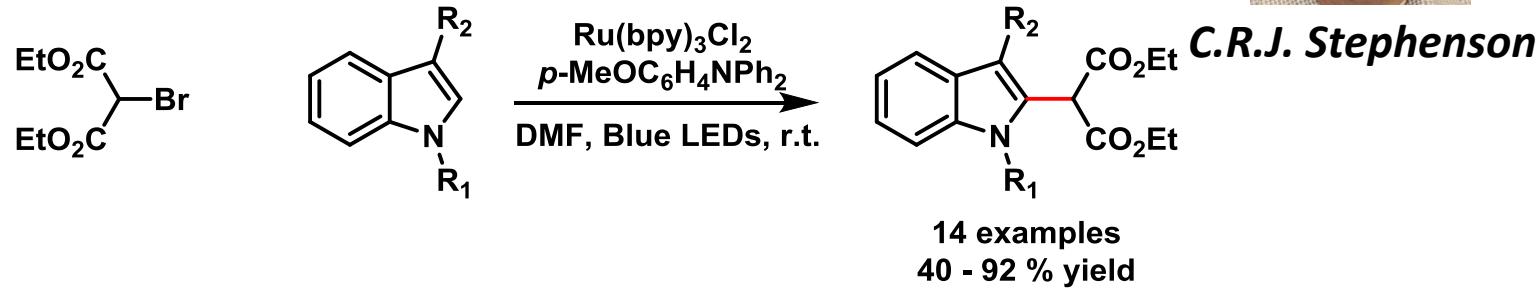
Visible light-Mediated Cascade Radical Cyclization/Cope Rearrangement



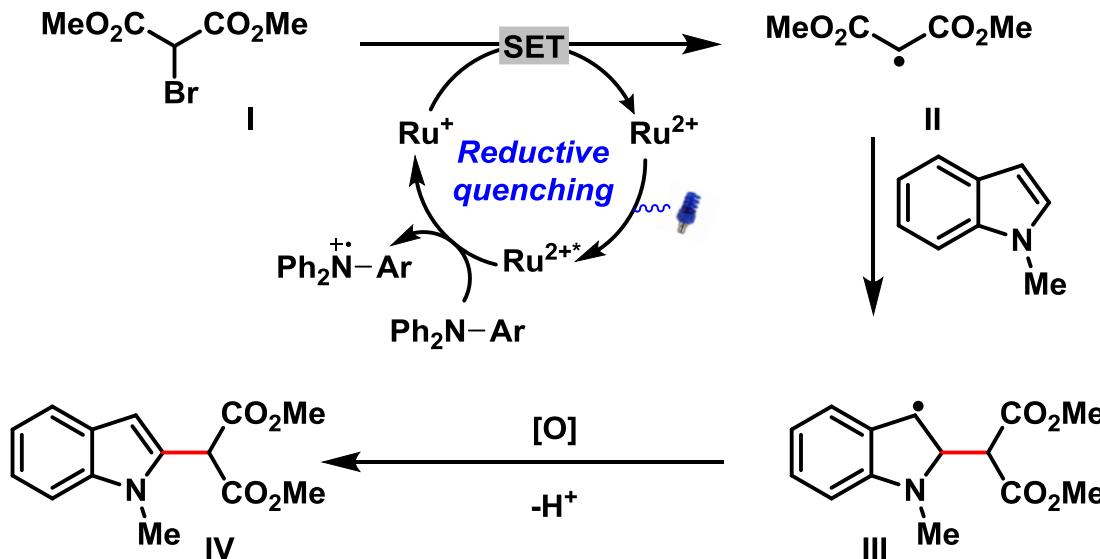
Proposed mechanism:



Visible light-Mediated C-H Functionalization of Heterocycles



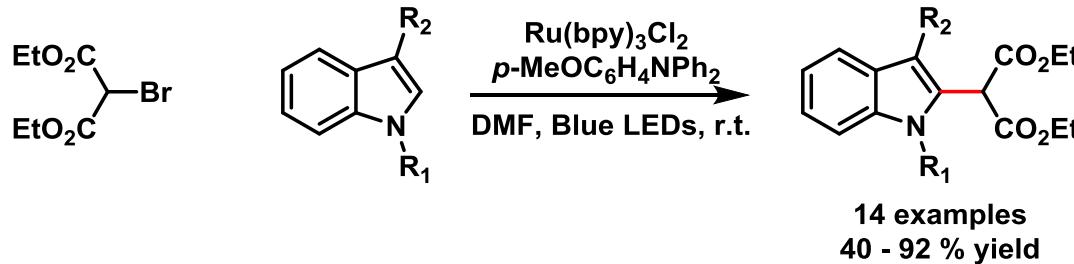
Proposed mechanism:



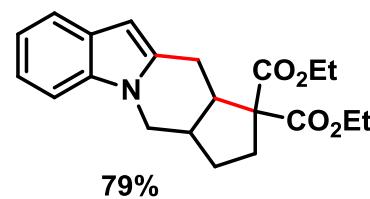
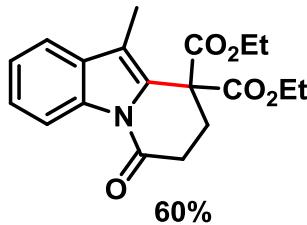
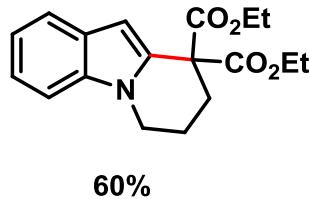
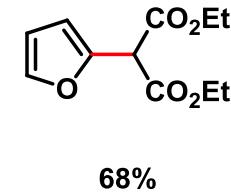
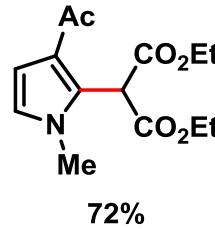
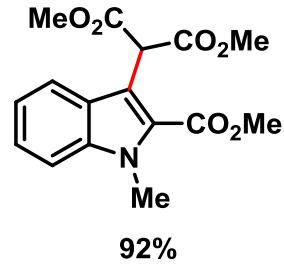
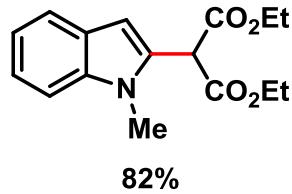
Visible light-Mediated C-H Functionalization of Heterocycles



C.R.J. Stephenson



Selected examples:

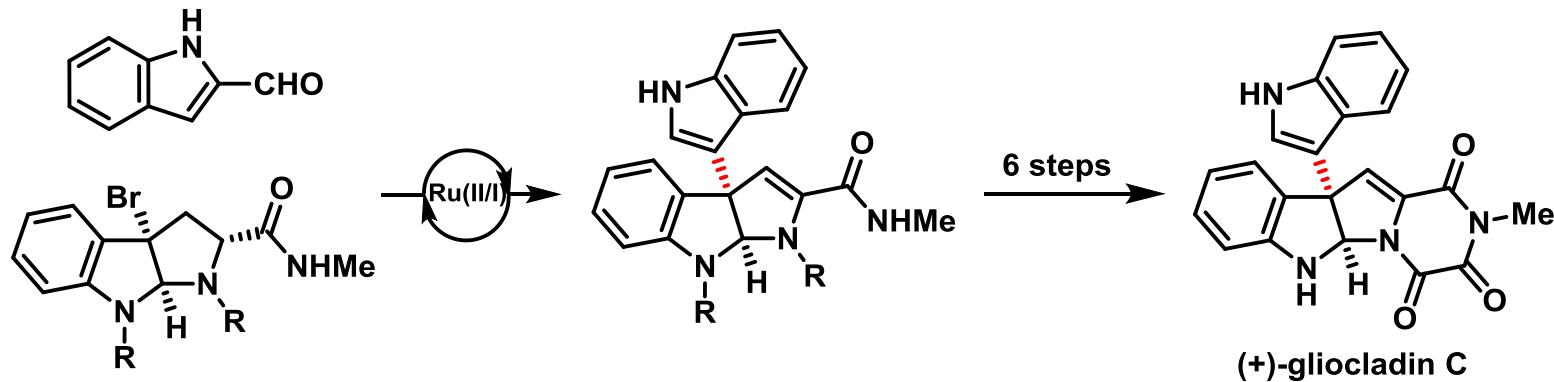


Visible light-Mediated C-H Functionalization of Heterocycles



C.R.J. Stephenson

Synthetic study of (+)-gliocladiine C



Mechanism of Action of Photoredox Catalysts

Application of Photoredox Catalysis in Organic Synthesis

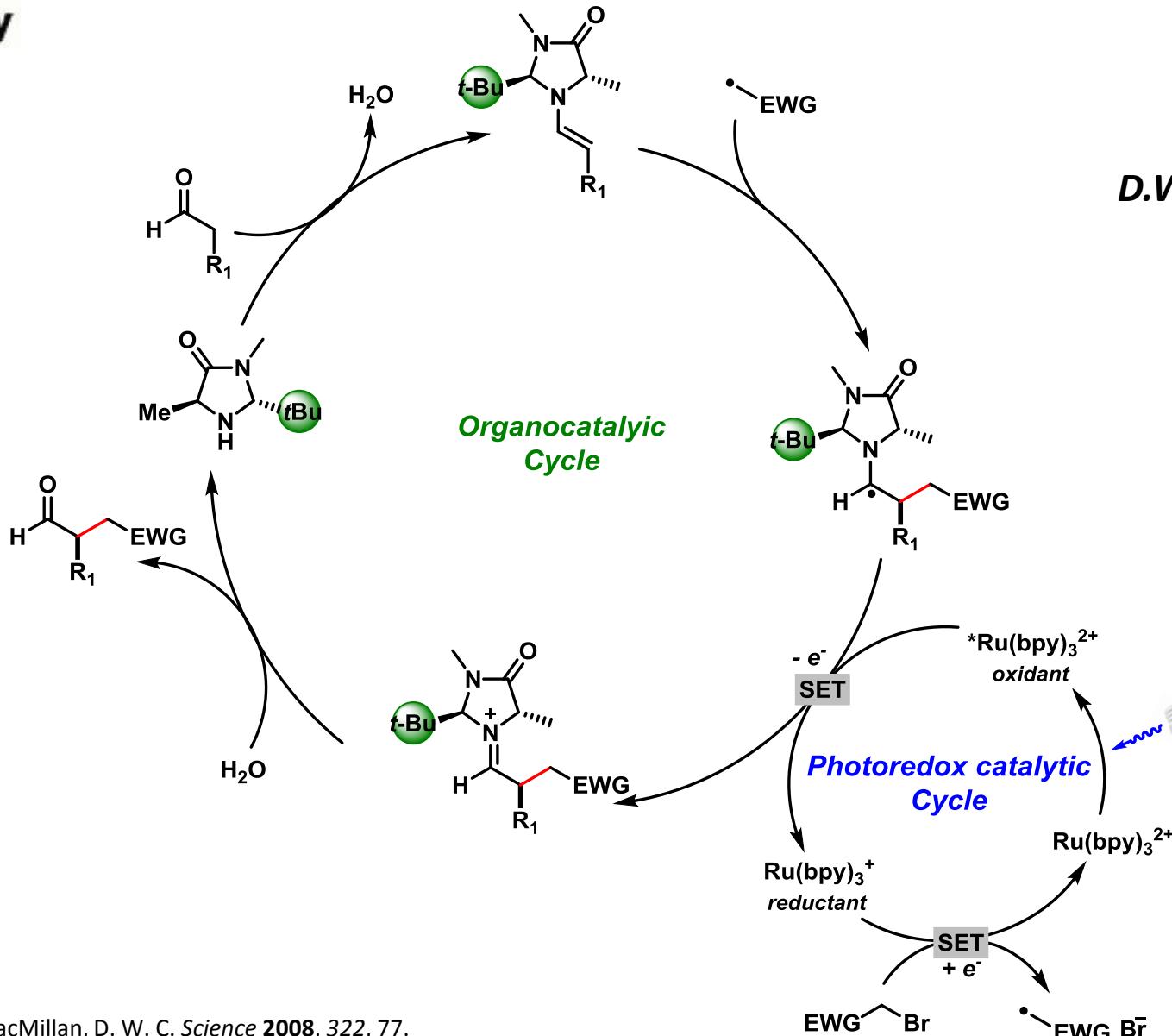
Cooperative Photoredox Catalysis and Asymmetric Catalysis



Enantioselective Alkylation of Aldehyde Merging Organocatalysis and Photoredox Catalysis



D.W.C. MacMillan

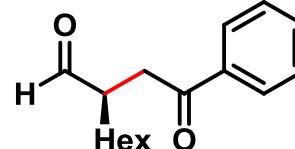
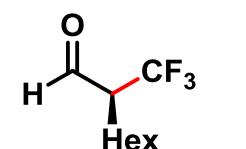
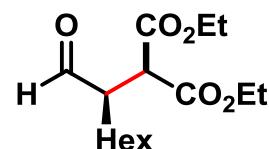
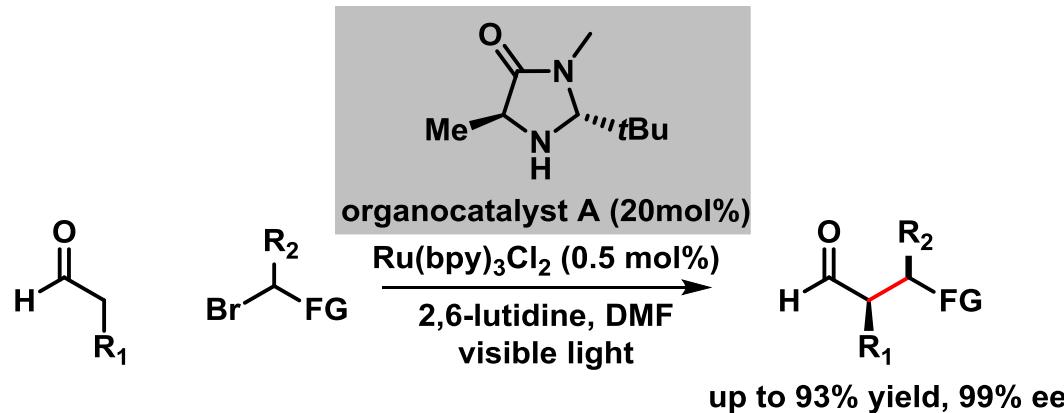




Enantioselective Alkylation of Aldehyde Merging Organocatalysis and Photoredox Catalysis



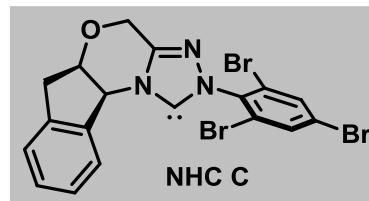
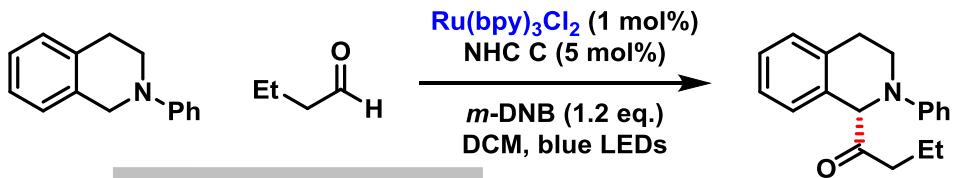
D.W.C. MacMillan





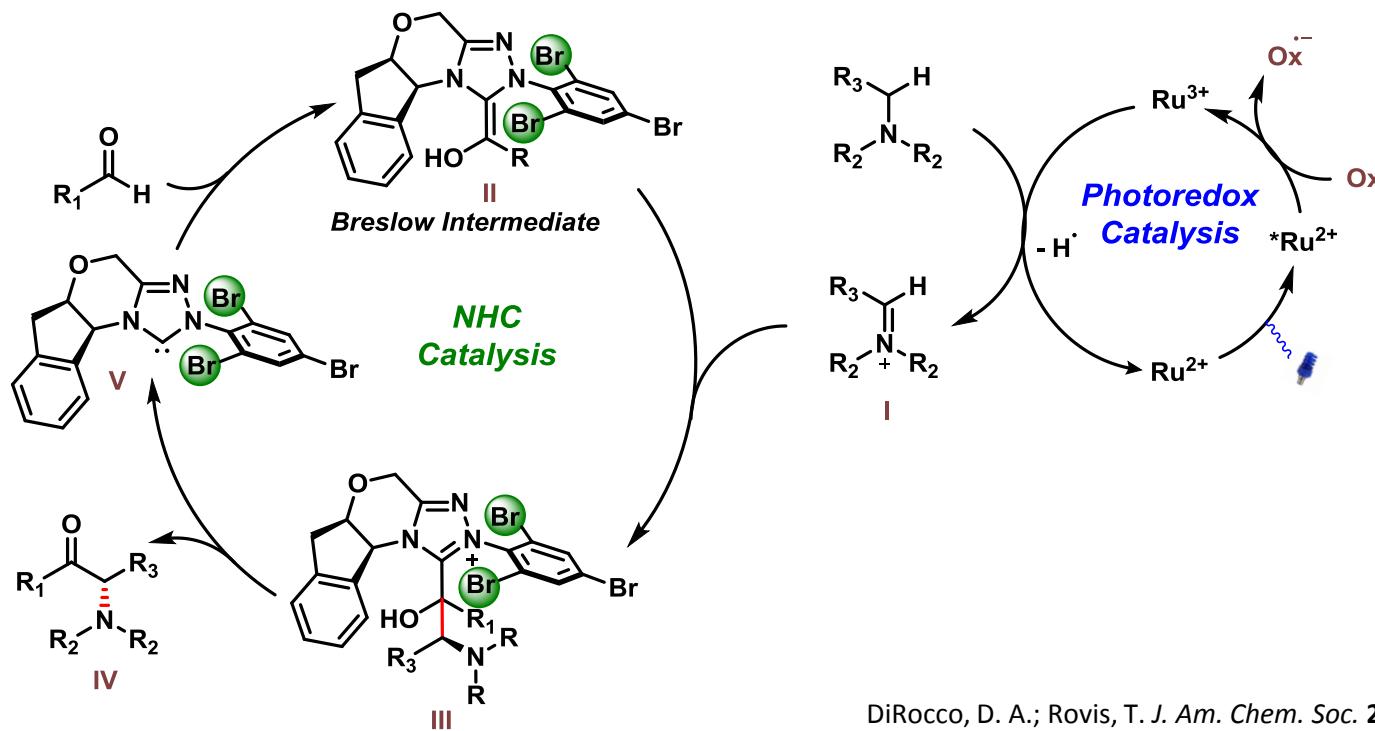
Enantioselective α -Acylation of Tertiary Amines. Photoredox Activation and NHC Catalysis

Colorado
State
University



T. Rovis

Proposed catalytic cycles:

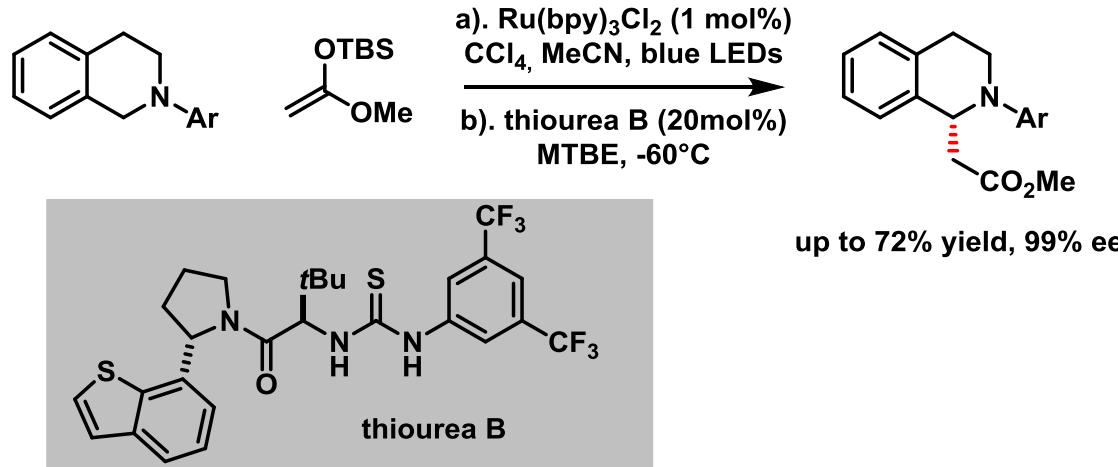




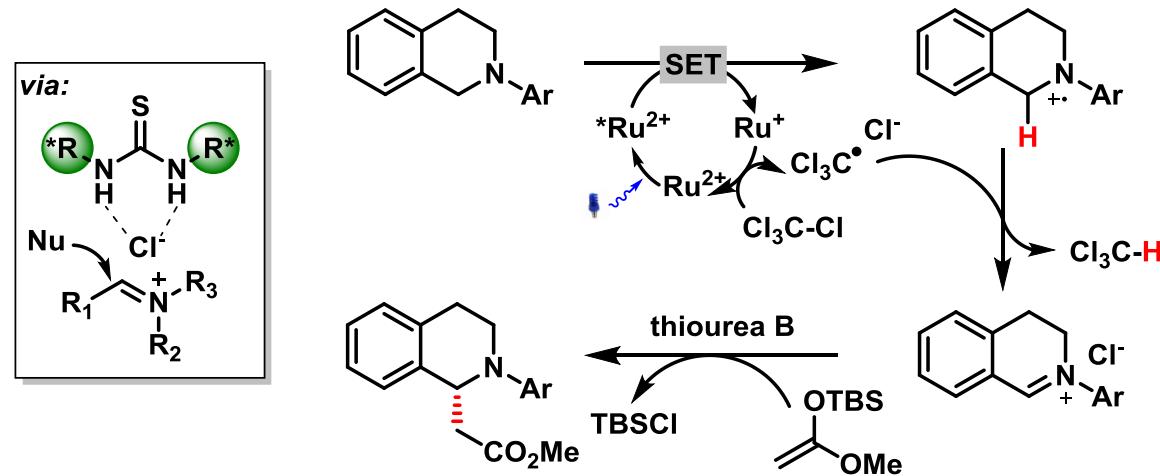
Enantioselective Synthesis of β -Amino Esters. Photoredox Activation and Anion Binding Catalysis



E.N. Jacobsen



Proposed mechanism:



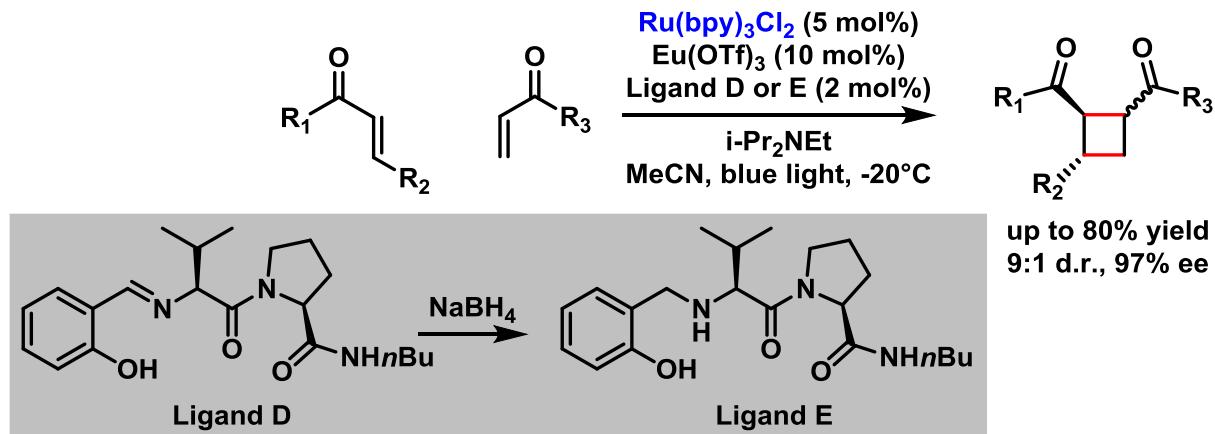


WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

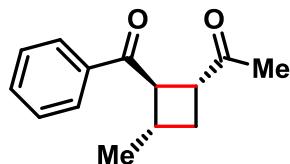
Enantioselective [2+2] Cycloaddition of Enones. Dual Lewis Acid and Photoredox Catalysis



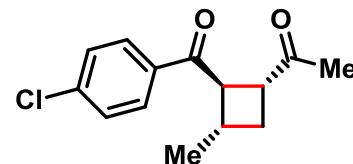
T.P. Yoon



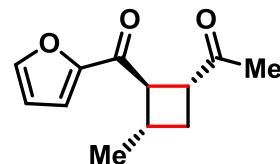
From ligand D:



71% yield
7:1 d.r., 92% ee

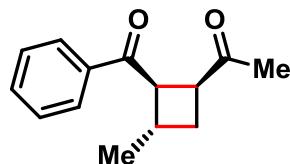


65% yield
7:1 d.r., 90% ee

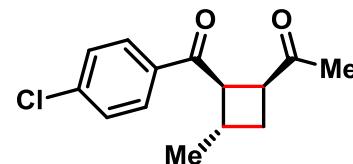


72% yield
8:1 d.r., 93% ee

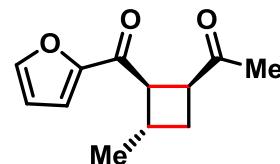
From ligand E:



78% yield
4.5:1 d.r., 95% ee



79% yield
3.5:1 d.r., 95% ee



70% yield
2:1 d.r., 86% ee

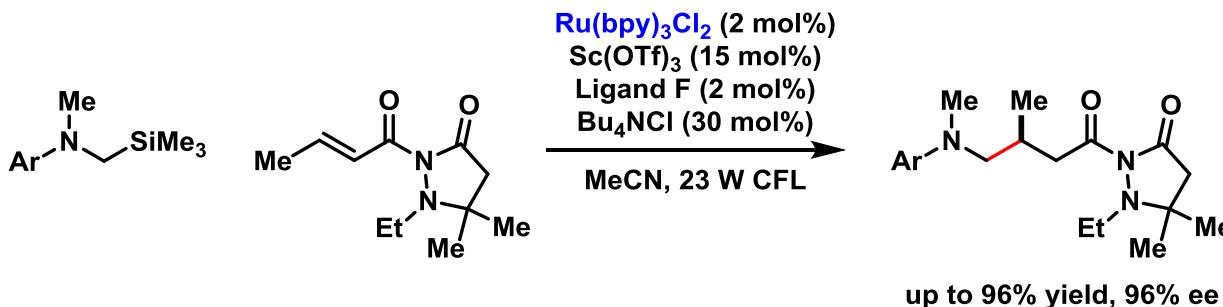


WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

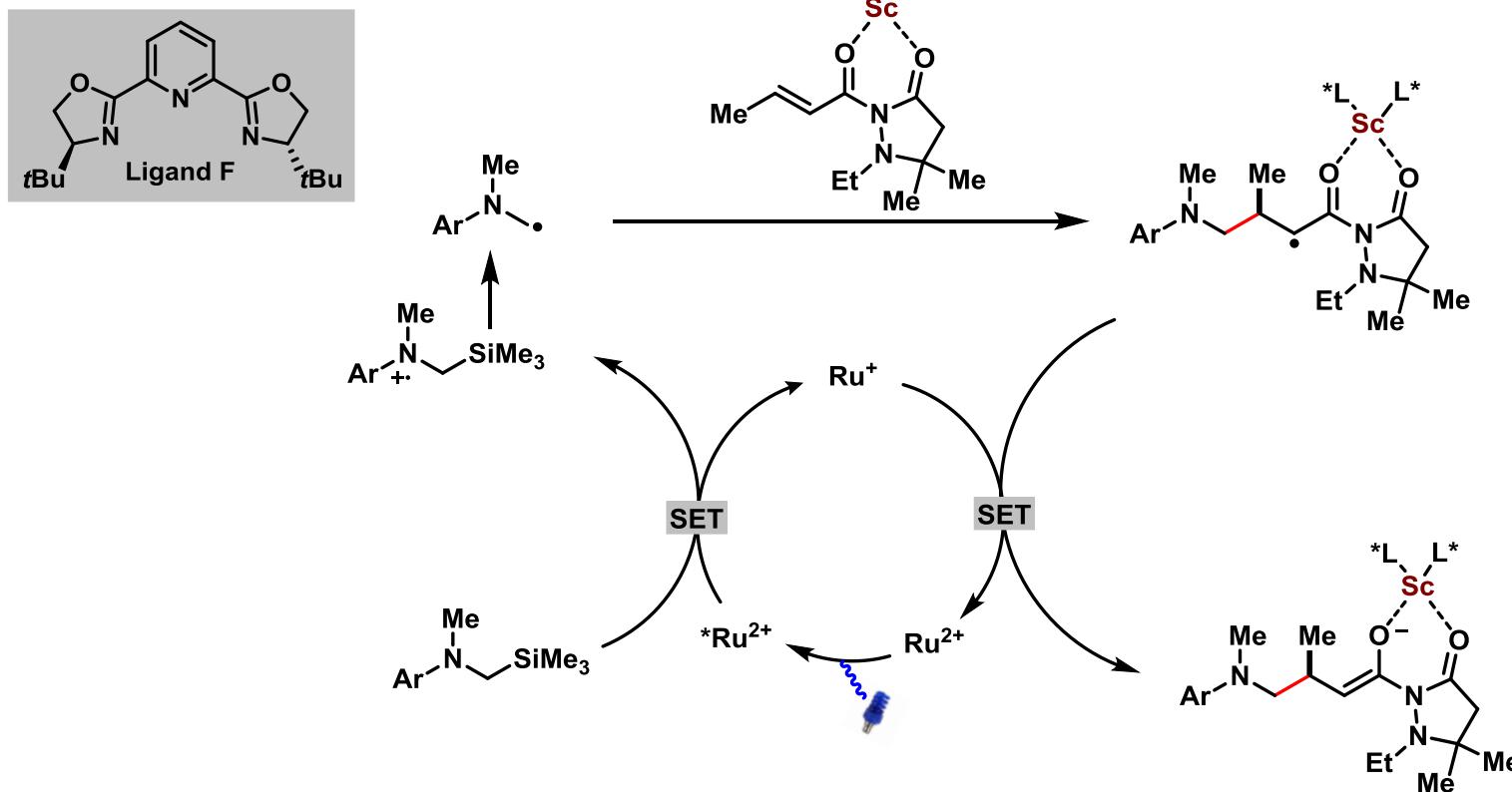
Enantioselective Additions of α -Amino Radicals. Cooperative Lewis Acid and Photoredox Catalysis



T.P. Yoon



Propose mechanism:

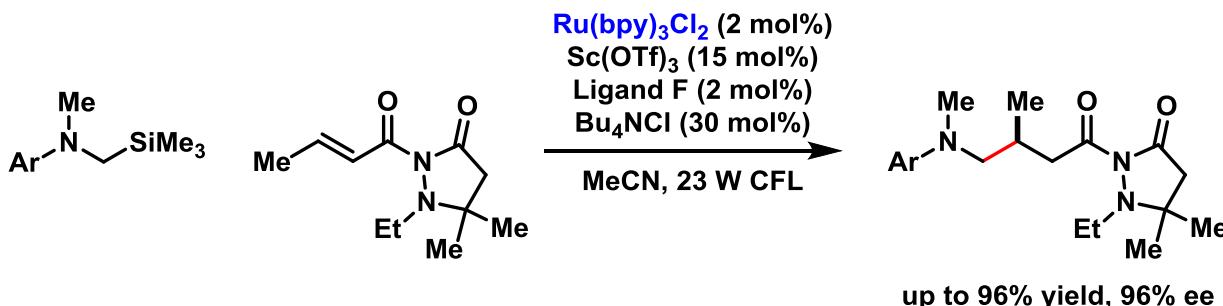




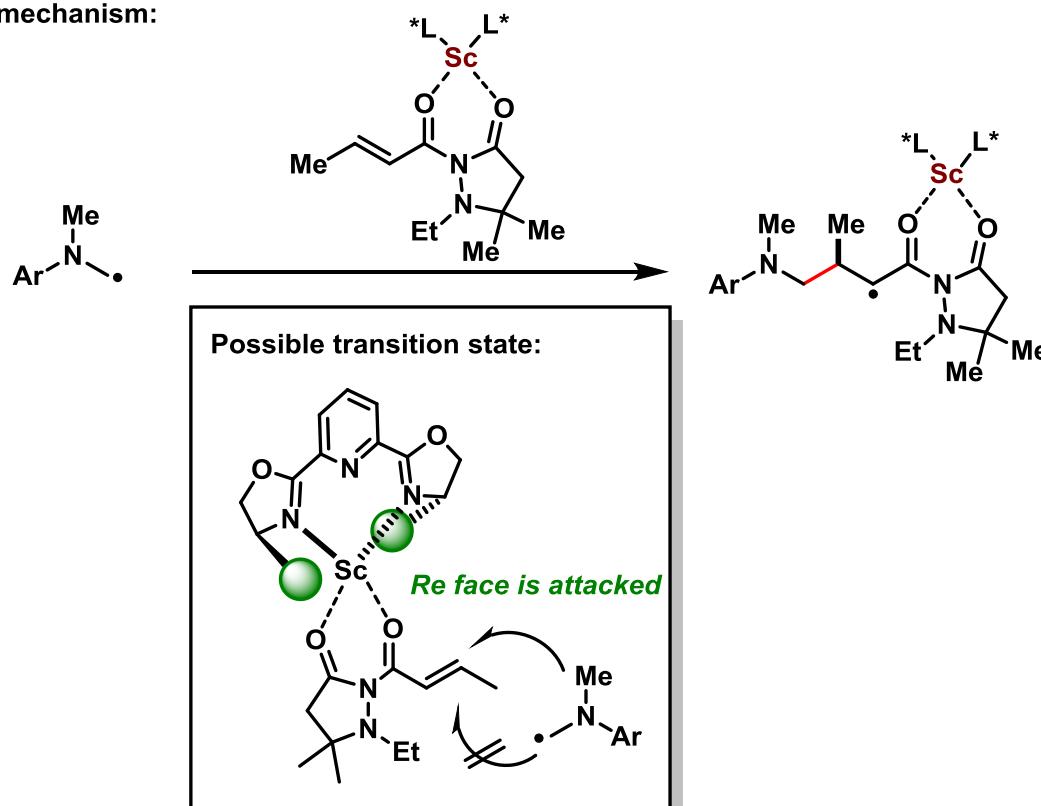
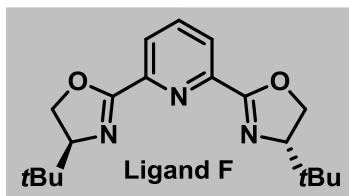
Enantioselective Additions of α -Amino Radicals. Cooperative Lewis Acid and Photoredox Catalysis



T.P. Yoon



Propose mechanism:



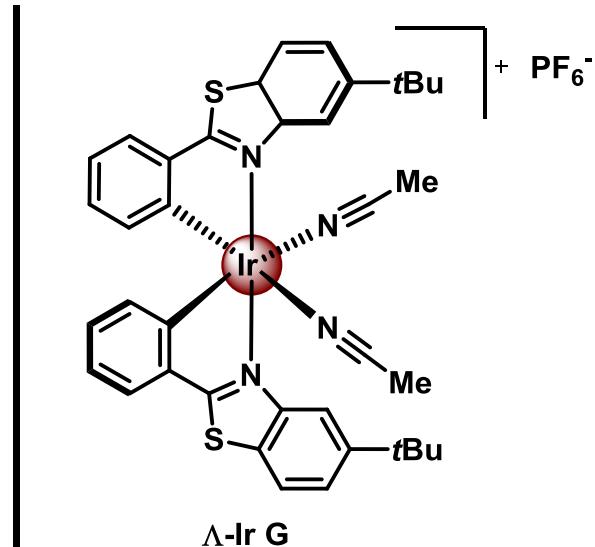
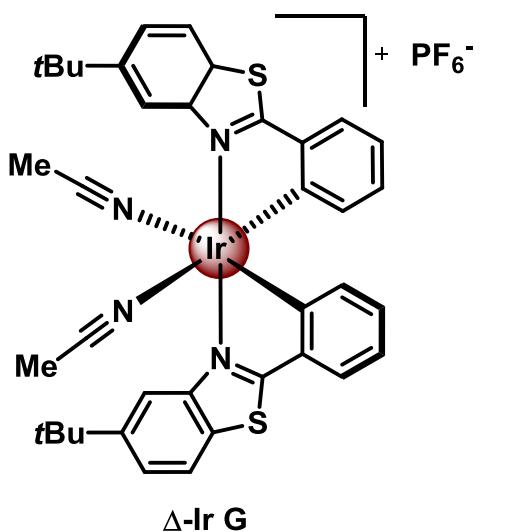


Visible Light induced Oxidation and Enantioselective Alkylation of Ketones with Chiral Iridium Catalyst



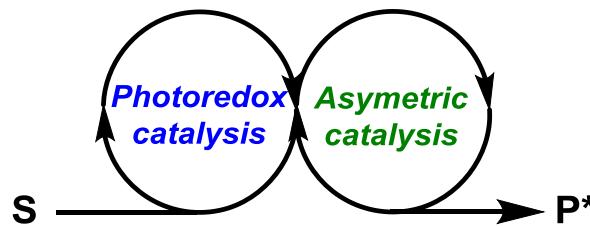
Chiral Iridium Complexes for asymmetric photoredox catalysis

E. Meggers



- Two bidentates achiral ligands in propeller-type fashion
- Two labile-exchange ligands
- Metal-centered chirality
- Chiral centre
- Catalitically active LA centre
- Photoredox centre

Two connected catalytic cycles from one catalyst



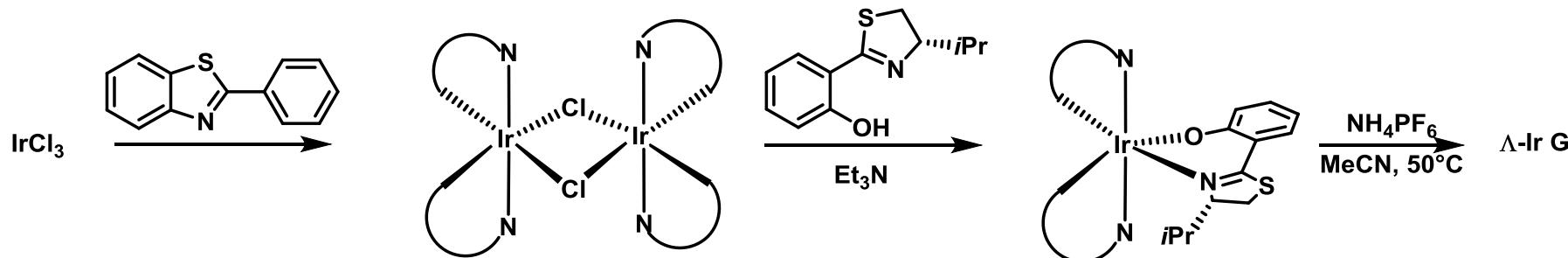


Visible Light induced Oxidation and Enantioselective Alkylation of Ketones with Chiral Iridium Catalyst

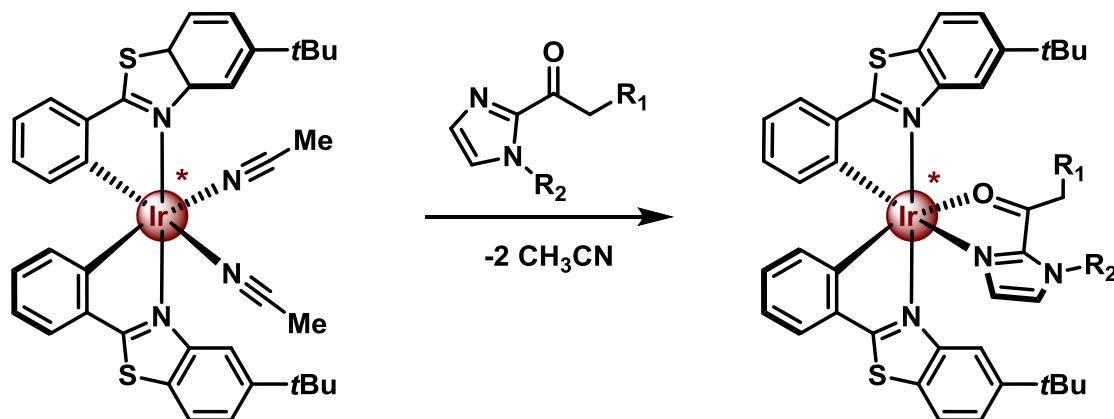


E. Meggers

Preparation of chiral Iridium Complexes



Origin of chirality: two labile acetonitrile ligands give access to a Lewis acid chiral metal centre





Visible Light induced Oxidation and Enantioselective Alkylation of Ketones with Chiral Iridium Catalyst



E. Meggers

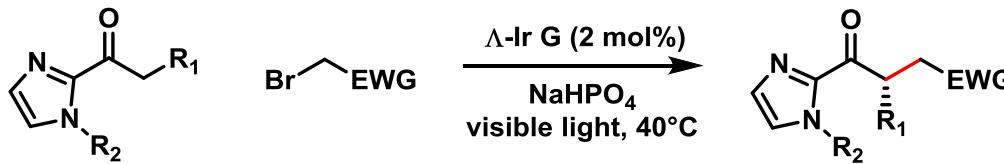
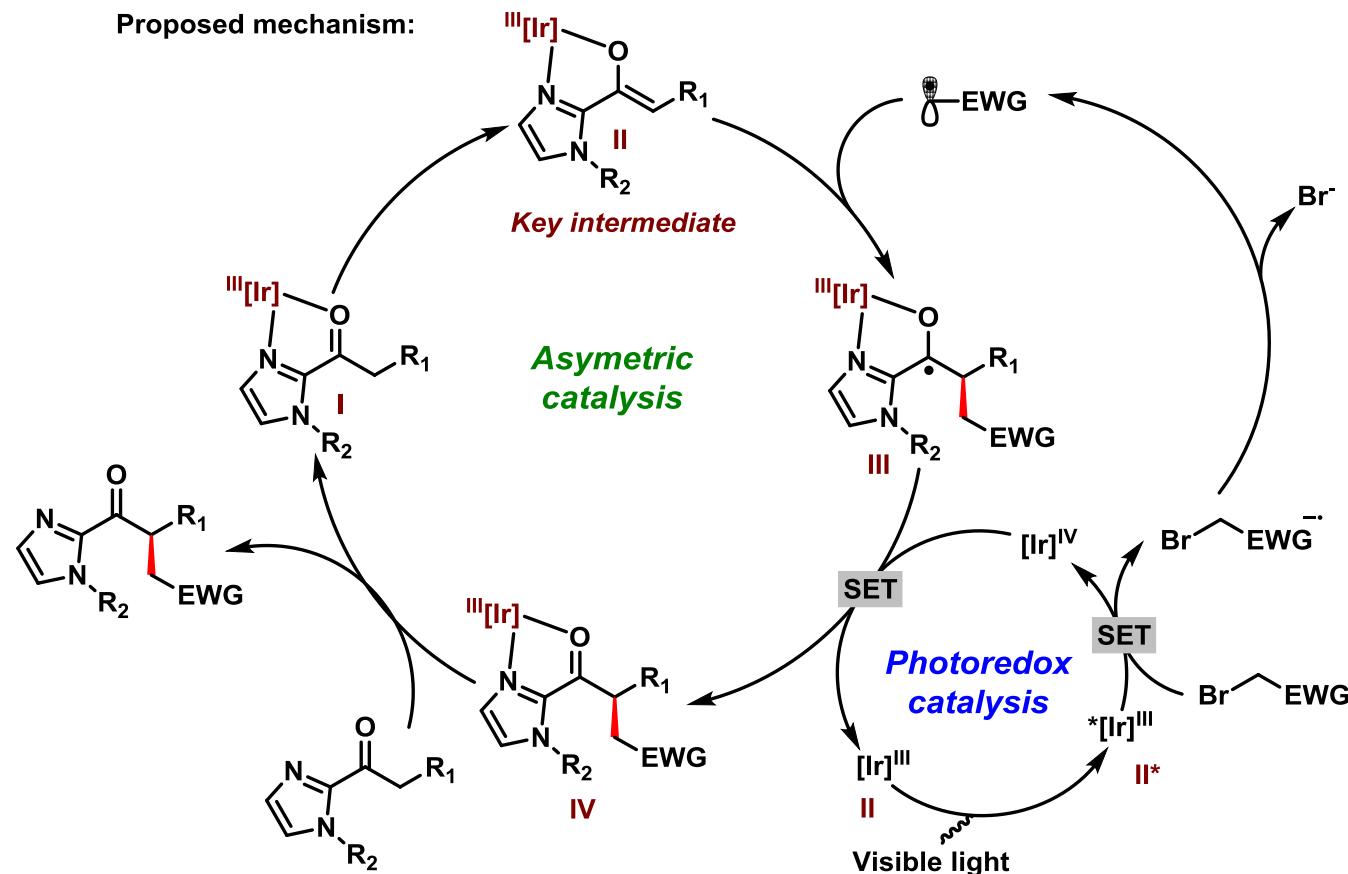


Photo-reductive activation

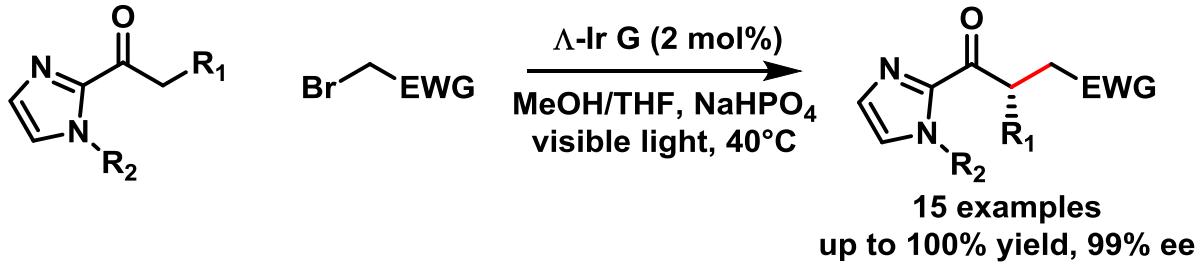




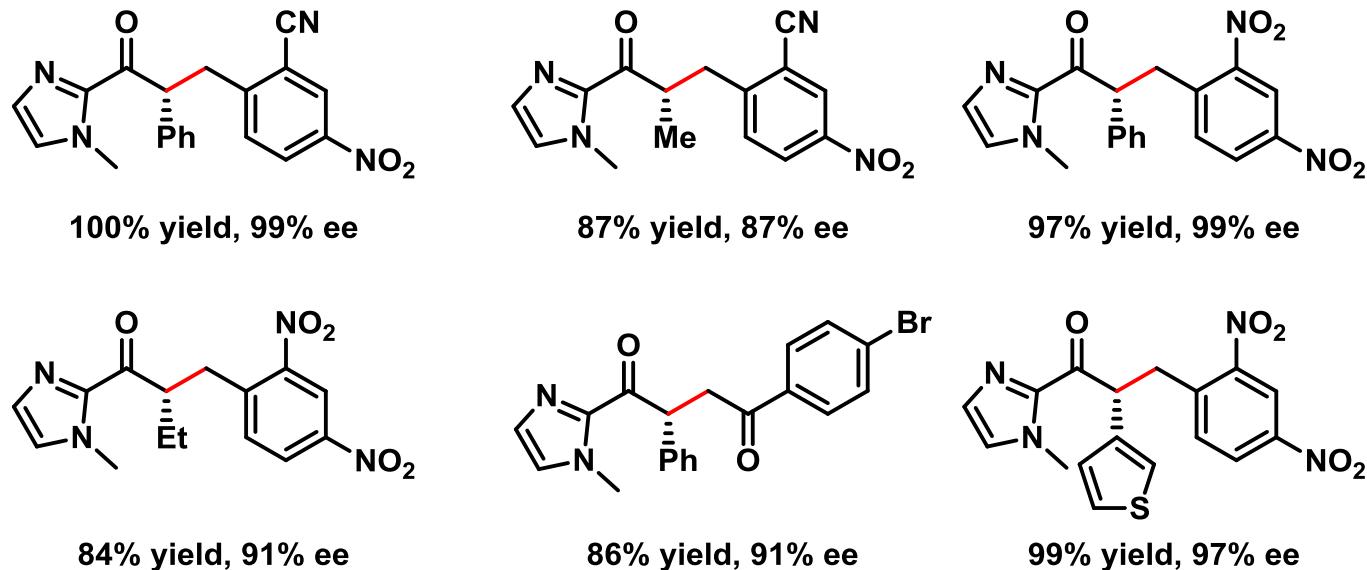
Visible Light induced Oxidation and Enantioselective Alkylation of Ketones with Chiral Iridium Catalyst



E. Meggers



Selected examples:

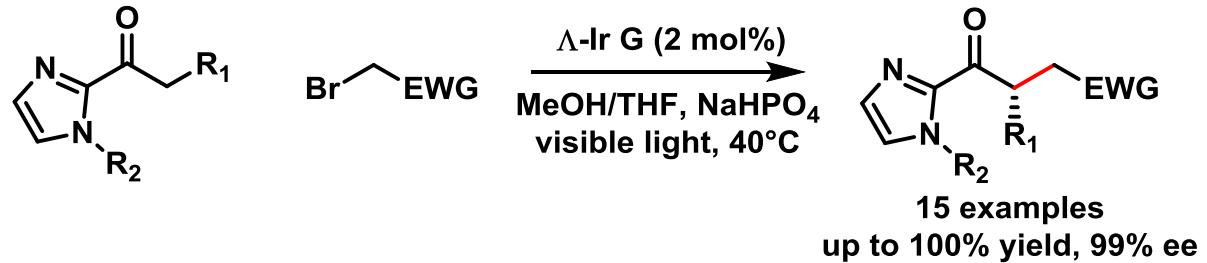




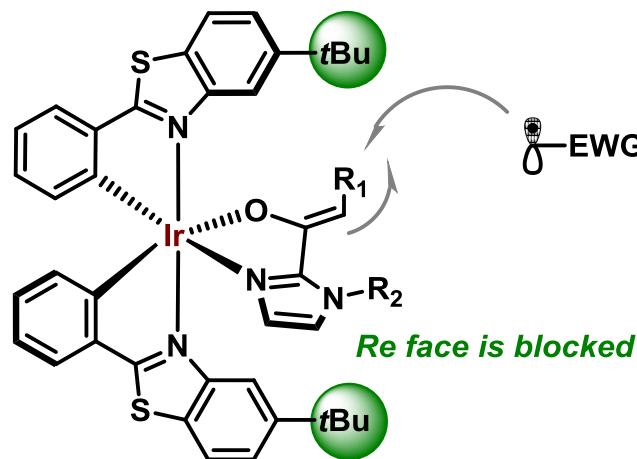
Visible Light induced Oxidation and Enantioselective Alkylation of Ketones with Chiral Iridium Catalyst



E. Meggers



Model for asymmetric induction: enolate complex





Visible Light induced Oxidation and Enantioselective Alkylation of Ketones with Chiral Iridium Catalyst



E. Meggers

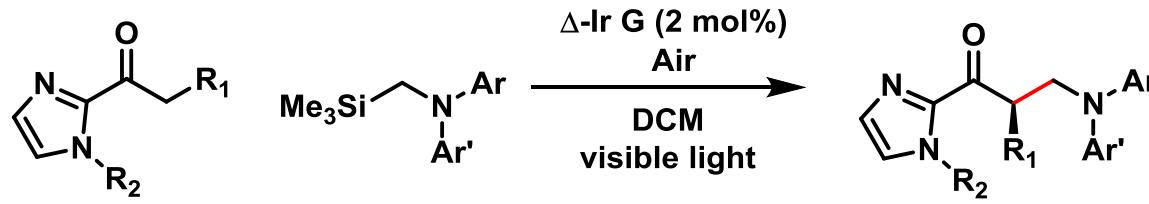
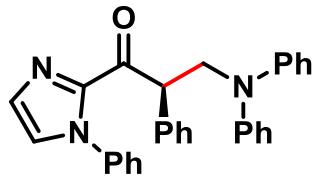


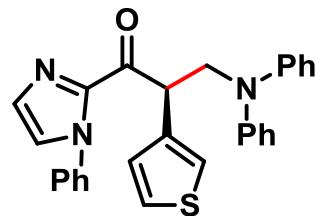
Photo-oxidative activation

12 examples
up to 96% yield, 98% ee

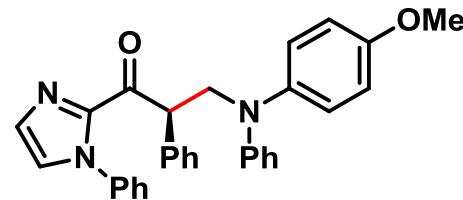
Selected examples:



92% yield, 97% ee



62% yield, 94% ee



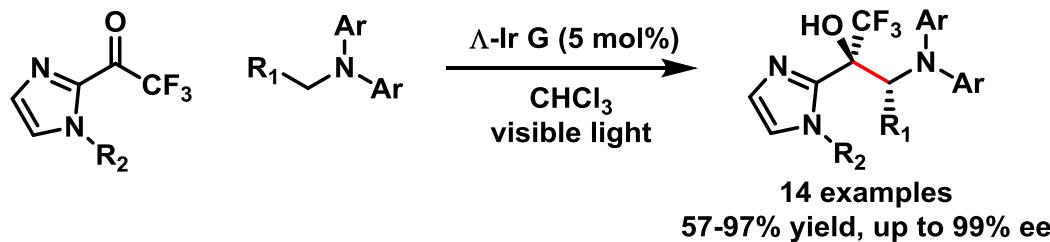
90% yield, 95% ee



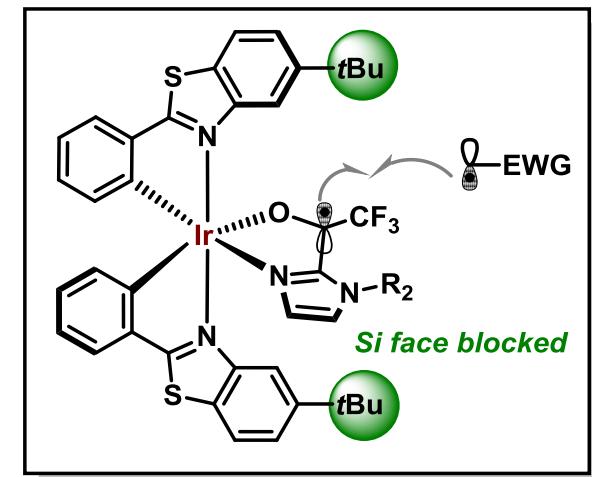
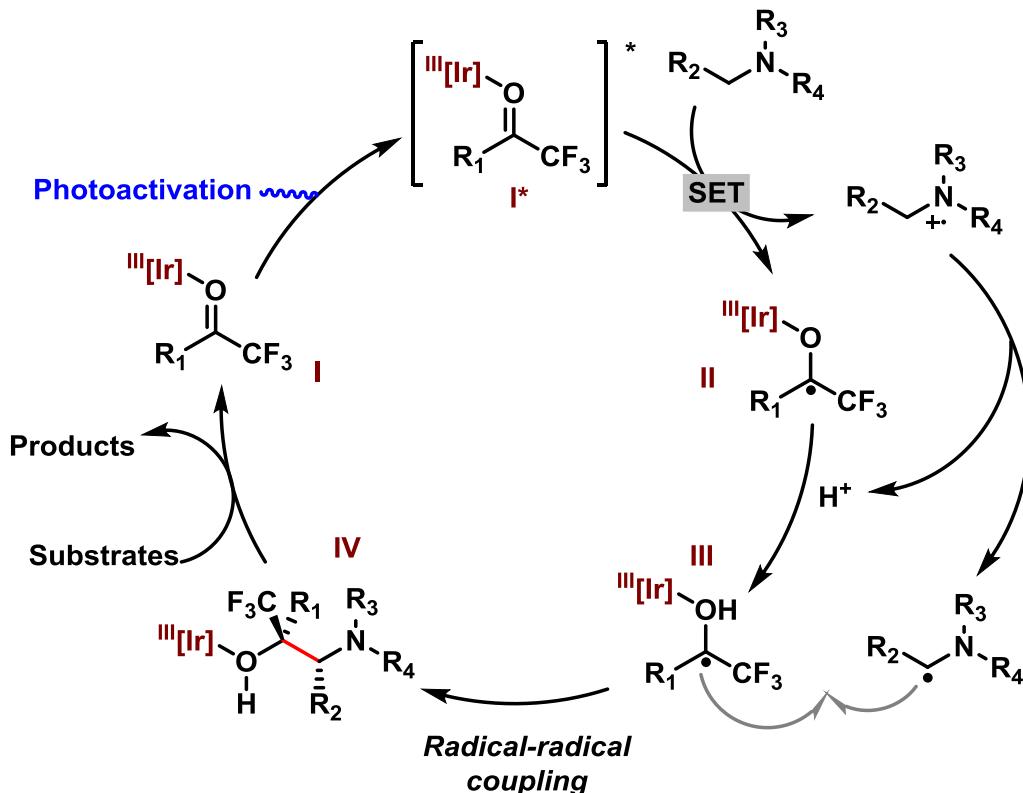
Asymmetric Radical-Radical Cross-Coupling Through Visible-Light Activated Iridium Catalysis



E. Meggers



Proposed mechanism for radical-radical coupling:

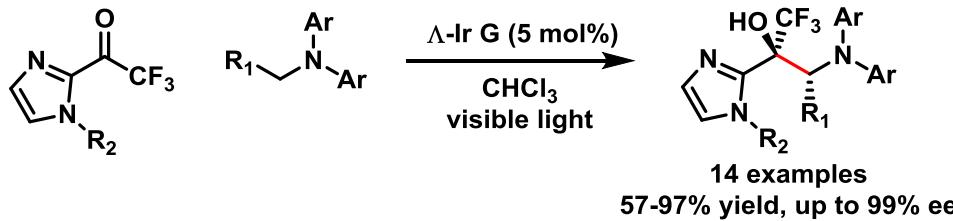




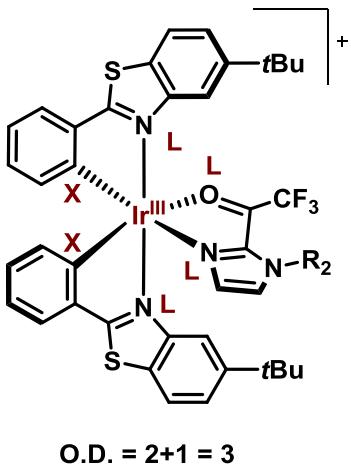
Asymmetric Radical-Radical Cross-Coupling Through Visible-Light Activated Iridium Catalysis



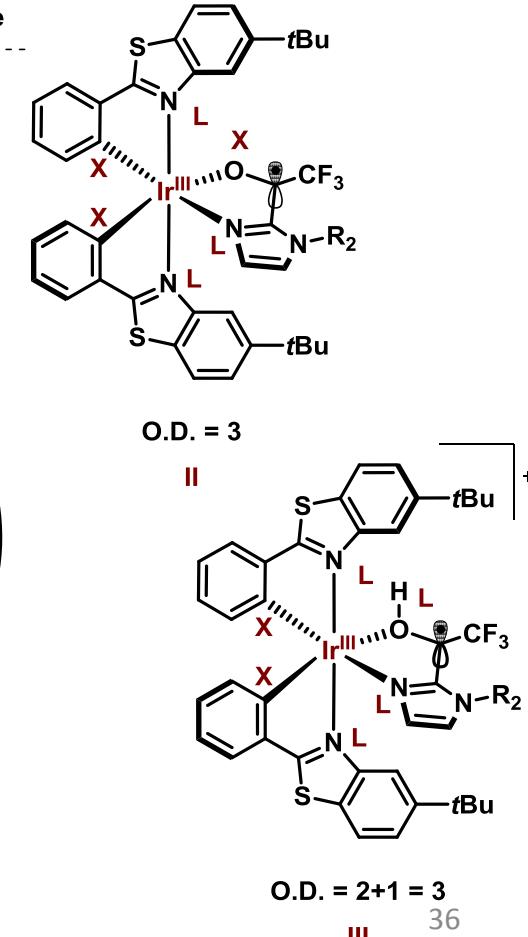
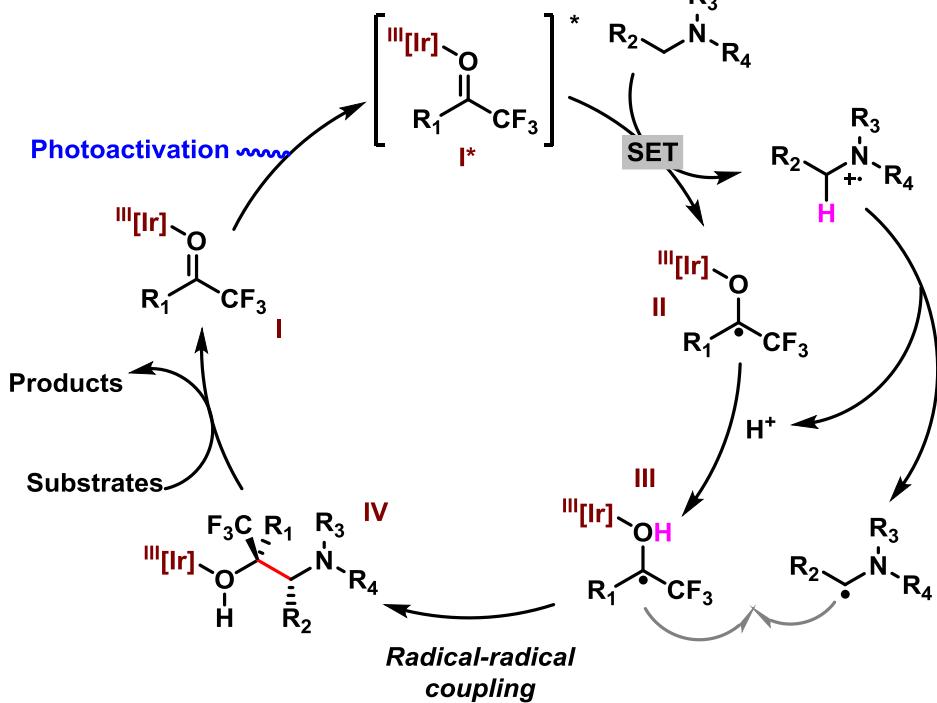
E. Meggers



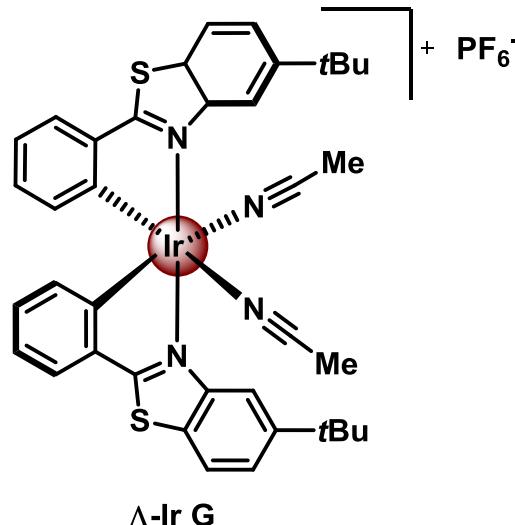
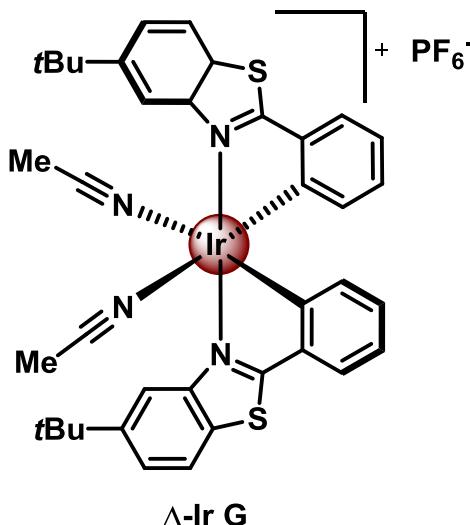
Proposed mechanism for radical-radical coupling:



X= ligand give 1e-
L= ligand give 2e-
O.D.= x+q
 q= global charge



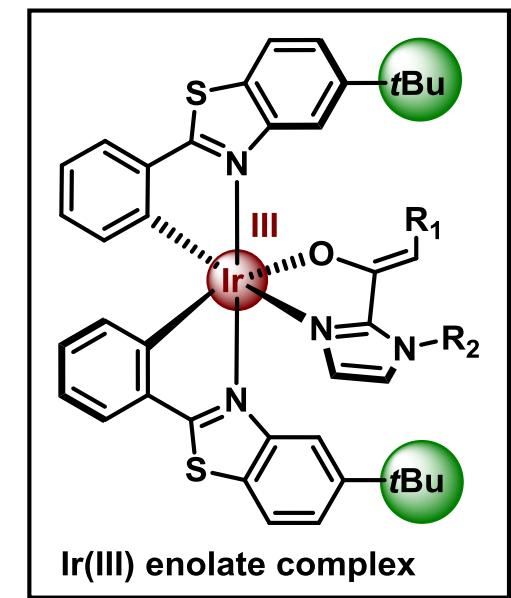
Summary



- Chiral centre
- Catalitically active LA centre
- Photoredox centre

Key intermediate Ir(III):

- Nucleophilic intermediate in the asymmetric catalysis
- *In situ* generated active visible-light photosensitizer

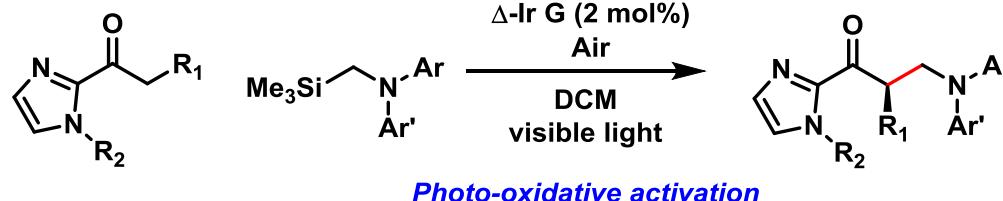


Ir(III) enolate complex

ANNEXE



Asymmetric α -Aminoalkylation of Acyl Imidazoles with Chiral Iridium Catalyst



E. Meggers

Proposed mechanism:

